

WARNING

Do not get grease on the inner surface of the brake drum where the brake shoe linings make contact, as this will contaminate the lining surfaces and reduce braking performance. If grease does get onto the brake drum, thoroughly clean off all grease residue with lacquer thinner.

8. Uniformly pack the sealing lip cavity (**Figure 11**) with multipurpose grease (NLGI No. 3) as shown in **Figure 4**. Apply 14-16 grams (0.5-0.6 oz.) of grease.
9. Install the brake drum as described in this chapter.

FRONT BRAKE SHOE REPLACEMENT

There is no recommended mileage interval for changing the front brake shoes. Lining wear depends on riding habits and conditions.

Refer to **Figure 1**.

NOTE

Service one set of brake shoes at a time. Leave the other set intact so it may be used as a reference for the proper location of the brake components.

NOTE

The following illustrations depict a four-wheel drive model. Two-wheel drive models are similar.

1. Remove the brake drum as described in this chapter.
2. Measure the brake shoe lining thickness with a vernier caliper (**Figure 12**) and compare the measurement to the specifications in **Table 1**. Replace the brake shoes if they are out of specification.

NOTE

If brake shoe replacement is necessary, continue with Step 3.

3. On four-wheel drives, remove the wheel hub as described in Chapter Ten.
4. Rotate the brake pins 90° (**Figure 13**) and remove the brake pin holders (**Figure 14**).

NOTE

If the brake shoes are going to be re-used, mark them so they can be re-installed in their original position.

5. Remove the brake shoes and springs (**Figure 15**).
6. If necessary, remove the brake pins (A, **Figure 16**), seals and caps.
7. Inspect the return springs for damaged or stretched coils. Replace both return springs at the same time.
8. Inspect the brake pins and pin holders, and replace them if they are excessively worn or damaged.
9. Inspect the wheel cylinders (B, **Figure 16**) for damaged boots or leaking brake fluid. If necessary, service the wheel cylinders as described in this chapter.

WARNING

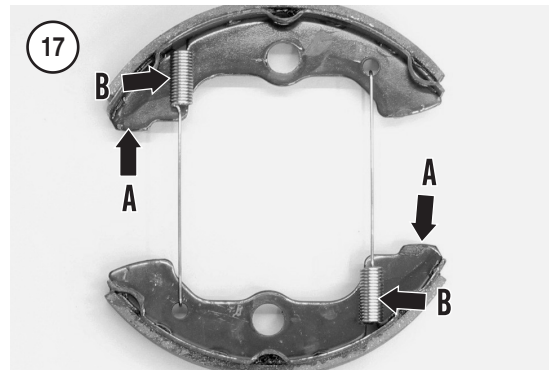
Silicone brake grease, used in the following steps, is not the same as a silicone sealant (RTV) used on engine gaskets. Make sure the lubricant is specified for brake use. For example, Permatex Ultra Disc Brake Caliper Lube (part No. 20356) is designed specifically for use on brake systems. Do not apply too much grease because it may fall onto the brake linings and cause brake slippage.

10. Apply a light coat of silicone brake grease to the brake shoe locating notches in the wheel cylinders and the brake shoe anchor (A, **Figure 17**).
11. Apply a light coat of silicone brake grease to the raised pads on the backside of the brake shoes metal plates where the brake shoes ride on the brake panel. Avoid getting any grease on the brake linings.

NOTE

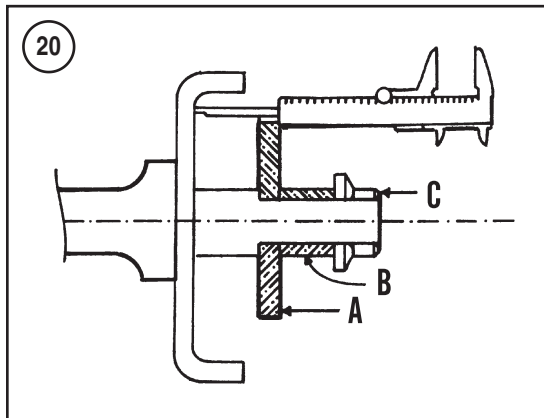
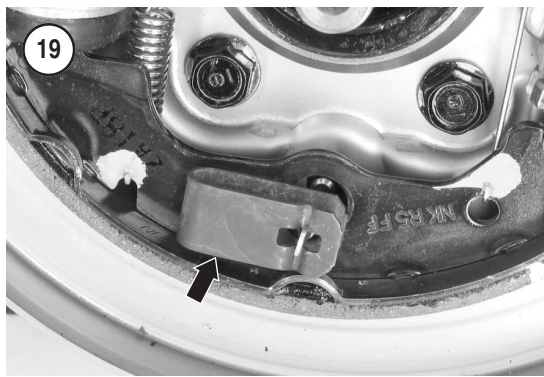
Install the original brake shoes in their original mounting positions.

12. Install the new brake shoes and attach the springs (B, **Figure 17**). Be sure to offset the spring coils as shown in **Figure 17**. Install the brake shoes with their flatter edges facing toward the wheel cylinders.
13. Install the upper brake shoe into the upper wheel cylinder notches (**Figure 18**).
14. Hold the upper brake shoe in place, then pull on the lower brake shoe and install it into the lower wheel cylinder notches (**Figure 18**). If a spring popped out of its shoe slot, reinstall it with a pair of



locking pliers. Make sure both spring ends are hooked securely into the brake shoe holes and slots.

15. Install the brake pins and holders as follows:
 - a. Insert the pins, seals and cap into the brake panel.
 - b. Insert a flat blade screwdriver behind the wheel cylinder to hold the pin in place.
 - c. Install the holder (**Figure 14**) and secure it with a pair of pliers.



- d. While holding the pin in place with a screwdriver, compress the holder with the pliers, then rotate the pin 90° (Figure 13) to lock the pin in place.
 - e. Remove the pliers and screwdriver and repeat for the other retainer and pin assembly.
 - f. Make sure both retainers and pins are properly locked in place. See Figure 19.
16. Repeat the preceding steps to replace the brake shoes on the opposite side of the vehicle.

17. Install the front brake drums as described in this chapter.

18. Adjust the brake shoes as described in Chapter Three.

FRONT BRAKE PANEL

Refer to Figure 1.

Warp Inspection (Two-Wheel Drive)

Before removing the brake panel, check it for warp as follows. A dial indicator and magnetic stand will be required.

1. Remove the brake drum and brake shoes as described in this chapter.
2. Clean off any grease from the brake panel where the brake drum seal rides.
3. Install a suitable size flat metal plate (A, Figure 20) and collar (B) onto the steering knuckle. Secure both parts with the hub nut (C, Figure 20). Tighten the nut securely.
4. Use the depth gauge portion of a vernier caliper and measure the distance from the attached plate to the brake panel surface at several points. If there is a variation of 0.4 mm (0.02 in.) or more, the brake panel is warped and must be replaced.
5. Remove the temporary plate and collar.

Warp Inspection (Four-Wheel Drive)

Before removing the brake panel, check it for warp as follows. A dial indicator and magnetic stand will be required.

1. Remove the brake drum and brake shoes as described in this chapter.
2. Clean off any grease from the brake panel where the brake drum seal rides.
3. Install a metal plate (A, Figure 21) onto the wheel hub and secure it with a wheel nut. This plate provides a mounting location for the magnetic stand.
4. Attach a dial indicator and magnetic stand (B, Figure 21) to the metal plate and place the pointer in the area where the brake drum seal rides (Figure 21).
5. Slowly rotate the wheel hub and check for warp. A variation of 0.4 mm (0.02 in.) or more indicates the brake panel is warped and must be replaced.
6. Remove the dial indicator and metal plate.

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